GRAND LODGE OF MASONRY

Representatives of Indiana Blue Lodges Convene in Their Biennial Session,

But, Hereafter, they Will Meet Once a Year-Address of the Grand Master-Election of Officers and Other Routine Business.

The sixty-seventh session of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of Indiana, convened in Masonie Temple at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Nearly 500 representatives of subordinate lodges were in attendance, and these filled the Grand Lodge ball almost to overflowing. Many new faces were seen among the delegates, but the majerity composed those who have taken an interest in Blue Lodge affairs for a number of years. Among the active workers in all branches of Freemasonry, and those most familiar to the public, besides the officers, were: Wm. Hacker, Albert P. Charles, Robert VanValzab, Bellamy S. Sutton, E. D. McLallen, John D. Widaman, Willis D. Eogle, Samuel B. Voyles, Martin Cullaton, Nicholas R. Ruckle, Joseph W. Smith, Jacob W. Smith, U. Z. Wiley, James Kimbali, Christian Fetta, Lucien A. Foote, Calvin W. Prather, Bruce Carr and John M. Bramwell. Three-fourths of the delegates were men past the middle age of life, or in that vicinity.

Rev. E. J. Gantz, of the Central Christian Church, asked a blessing on the deliberations of the body, and then the lodge proceeded to the regular order of business, the first thing in line being the appointment of standing committees, which was done by the grand master, Mortimer

Nye. These are as follows: On Credentials—Wm. H. Smythe, James M. Hilte-brand, Leroy J. Patty, Thomas J. Lindley, J. H. Brokaw.

Examining Visiting Brethren-Christian Fetta,
Walter E. Bosbro, Washington C. Duncan, John
Johnson, jr., Herman Wilde.
Accounts-Bruce Carr, James W. Morrison, Ephgiam Marsh, W. C. Nunnemacher, Henry P. Cregan.
Ways and Means-Robert VanValzah, Sid W. Douglass, Geo. H. Thayer, jr., O. A. Burroughs, Ben-jamin T. Fisher.

Unfinished Business—Bellamy S. Sutton, E. D. Crumpacker, Rufus F. Larkin, Taber Ham, John H. Pay-roll—Willis D. Engle, A. M. Willoughby, Mar-hall Hacker, A. M. Sinks, J. S. Martin. Grievances and Appeals—Nicholas R. Peckinpaugh,

Samuel B. Voyles, George T. Anderson. Charters—Alexander Thomas, Martin Cullaton, Samuel P. Applegate.
Dispensations-William Fredrickson, H. C. Mor-Pison, N. R. Elliott.

Correspondence—Simeon S. Johnson, Andrew J.

Hay, E. D. McLallen, John D. Widaman, William

C. Laugdon.

Jurisprudence-Willism Hacker, M. H. Rice, Albert P. Charles, Calvin W. Prather, Lucien A. The special committees appointed were:

On Death of Cyrus Vigus-John R. McMahan, David M. Burns. John H. Beattie. n Death of Wm. M. Black-James B. Kimball, U. Z. Wiley, James Crooks.

Grand Master Mortimer Nye, of LaPorte, then delivered his address, in which he paid a a glowing tribute to the lessons taught by Freemansonry. He said that the Masons of the State had gathered together at stated intervals for a period of seventy-one years, and that the meetings had always been prolific of much good in advancing the interests of the order. During The past two years an era of prosperity had marked the work of the craft, the increase in membership being 424 in 1887 alone. In 1886 Shere were 277 deaths, and in 1887, 269, among the number being Wm. M. Black, steward and tyles of the Grand Lodge, who held the office from 1869 to 1887, and Cyrus Vigus, who held the same office from 1821 to 1828. The latter was ninety-four years old when he died, and had been a Mason for seventy-three years.

In speaking of his official acts Mr. Nye said that the annulled charters of Canaan Lodge, No. 393, and Bloomingsburg Lodge, No. 489, had been arrested, and the books, jewels and other property deposited with the grand secretary. Scottsburg Lodge, No. 572, and Euclid Lodge, No. 573, which were granted charters at the last session, were duly constituted by special deputies, and were proving to be prosperous bodies. During his term he had taken away the charters of Pittsburg Lodge, No. 387, and Geneva Lodge, No. 284, for failure to comply with the requirements of the Grand Lodge. He also advised the annullment of the charters Eminence Lodge, No. 440, and Lawrenceport Lodge, No. 543, as town Lodge, No. 341 and Elizabeth Lodge, No. 437, voluntarily surrendered their charters. Dispensations were issued to Bethlehem Lodge, at Birdeeye, Dubois county; Huntingburg Lodge, St Huntingburg, and Logan Lodge at Indianapohave applied for charters. Twelve applications for dispensations to form new lodges were refused on the ground that they came from towns of questionable growth, or that they would injuriously affect lodges already established in the vicinity. On this subject he said: "My experience has fully convinced me that we have a sufficient number of lodges in this jurisdiction, and while it may become necessary to grant a dispensation now and then in special cases, it should be done with great caution and after the most careful and thorough investigation." During the past two years eight corner-stones of public building were laid with Masonic ceremonies, five lodge halls were dedicated, and twelve lodges were consolidated into six. Five grand representa-tives were appointed: David Meadowcraft, near the Grand Lodge of Victoria; James A. Sample, District of Columbia; Matthias H. Henderson, Pennsylvania: W. Tully Branch, South Caro-lina; Joseph Graham Burne, Grand Lodge of Ireland. In closing Mr. Nye called attention to the peculiar manner in which some of the lodges were asking contributions for purposes outside the line of charity, and thought the Grand Lodge ought to condemn the practice. He also spoke in severe terms against the imposters who were going about the country and taking advantage of charitably disposed Masona. He thanked his associate officers for support and assistance in carrying out his work, and especially the secretary, Wm. H. Smythe.

The finances of the Grand Lodge are in a good

condition, as shown by the reports of the treasurer, M. H. Rice, and the secretary, Wm. H. Smythe. The balance in the treasury May 17, 1887, was \$13,887.20, and the receipts for the past year, \$17,848.63, making a total of \$31,735.83. The disbursements in the same time were \$15,093.16, leaving a balance of \$16,642.67. Of the amount expended \$12,985.65 was for improvements to Masonic Temple, taxes, insurance, etc. Since the last session the building has been furnished with an elevator, new steam-heating apparatus, new boiler-house, and connected with

the natural-gas mains.

The trustees, John Caven, Robert VanValzah and Calvin W. Prather, report the total receipts of Masonic Temple in 1887 as \$5,358.71, and the expenditures \$12.985.65, making an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$7,626.94. They also report having made a contract with the Broad Ripple Natural Gas Company to heat the build-

ings for \$320 a year.

Logan Lodge, No. 575, of Indianapolis, and
Bethlehem Lodge, No. 474, of Birdseye, Dubois county, were granted charters, and then the odge took a recess. The afternoon session began at 2 o'clock, Rev.

J. A. Rondthaler, of the Tabernacle Presby-

terian Church, making the invocation. The first business announced was the election of officers, and while the ballots were being counted Albert P. Charles, of Seymour, introduced Jas. W. Staten, of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Mr. Staten spoke for about five minutes and invoked applause by the flattering sentiments he expressed on behalf of his State.

The balloting occupied a large portion of the afternoon, and the intermission between the announcement of the vote on the various offices was consumed in hearing reports from the com-mittees and the introduction of new business. The committee on credentials reported 467 active lodges in the State and 452 representatives in attendance. J M. Hiltebrand introduced a resolution proposing to divide the State into aix districts and providing for six deputy grand masters or lecturers, whose duties it will be to inspect the work and instruct the subordinate lodges in the proper rendering of the ritual.

The real object of the resolution is to secure a uniformity in certain parts of the work. Robert Van Valzab, of Terre Haute, took advantage of the opportunity to read an extremely lengthy compilation of the previous action of grand lodges on the matter, in which he brought out the fact that in 1860 the State had been divided nto eleven districts for the same purpose and

that their action had never been repealed. Several years ago, when the Grand Lodge was largely in debt, the sessions were changed from gearly to biennial, but the present state of the freesury and the growing amount of business to be transacted led many members to believe that the emergency had passed and that a change sack to annual communications was a necessity.

Black, which was ordered to be printed in the seding of the Grand Lodge. Before the announcement of a recess until 9 o'cleck this morning, Martin H. Rice introduced Robert VanValzah, of Terre Haute, as the repre-sentative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, near the Grand Lodge of Indiana. The secretary also announced that he had received the credentials of Wm. Hacker, of Shelbyville, as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, near

the Grand Lodge of Indiana.

The result of the balloting showed the following officers elected, Wm. H. Smythe and John Caven receiving a unanimous vote: Grand Master-Issae P. Leyden, New Albany. Deputy Grand Master-Thomas B. Long, Terre

Senior Grand Warden-Jacob J. Todd, Bluffton. Junior Grand Warden-Nicholas R. Ruckle, Indi-Grand Treasurer—Martin H. Rice, Indianapolis. Grand Secretary—Wm. H. Smythe, Indianapolis. Trustee—John Caven.

Isaac P. Leyden, the new grand master, is a banker, doing business at New Albany. He has been quite active in business circles for a num-ber of years and has also taken a little interest politics. He was recently defeated by Jason Brown for the Democratic nomination for Congrees in his district. He has filled all the chairs in the Grand Lodge, having been appointed senior grand deacon in 1880 and gradually risen to the present office. He is a member of the Scottish Rite bodies, and also of New Albany Commandery, K. T., New Albany Chapter, R. A. M., and the Council of Royal Select Masters.

Judge Thomas B. Long, of Terre Haute, the

deputy grand master, is a prominent attorney of that place. He was for a long time judge of the Crimical Court of Vigo county. He has been very active in Masonic affairs, baving been advanced in the Grand Lodge from marshal in 1882, through the various offices, to his present position. He is a past high priest of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and is at present chairman of its committee on correspondence. He is also a member of the Scotish Rite bodies, and works zealously in the interests of Terre Haute Commandery, K. T., and the other York Rite bodies of that city. The Grand Lodge will meet this morning at 9 o'clock, and will probably adjourn at noon. The business will consist of reports of committees

and other routine matters. Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, who was present at the meeting yesterday, was the candidate on whom the Master Mason degree was conferred by Mystic Tie Lodge, on Monday night, in the presence of the Grand Lodge. Mr. Rondthaler's remarks at the banquet table, later in the even-ing, seemed to indicate that he appreciated the osition he was placed in a few hours earlier.

THEY PREFER TO HOLD THE OFFICES.

The Preachers of the A. M. E. Church Will Not Share Official Trusts with Laymen.

The devotional exercises at the A. M. E. Conference, yesterday morning, were conducted by Dr. W. B. Derrick, who offered an eloquent prayer. Bishop Turner, he of the strong voice, presided, and as a consequence decorum was a little better than usual. Early in the morning the conference adjourned for a few minutes, and the delegates were photographed in front of Bethel Church. Upon reassembling a motion was made to go into an immediate election of general offices, but an amendment setting the hour at 3 o'clock prevailed.

Bishop Payne then offered the following resolution, which was signed by himself and J. H. Clark: "Inasmuch as there are about 2,000 pastors supported by the laymen, eleven bishops supported by the laymen, and seven general officers supported by the laymen, Resolved, that laymen be eligible to election for two of the general offices." The resolution was laid on the

A delegate by the name of Graham moved that the convention adjourn sine die at Friday noon, and a Mr. Dyson moved to amend by providing to meet in Charleston, S. C., in 1892. The entire matter was ruled out by the bishop. The delegates then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of the previous day. When the report of the committee on Discipline was called up Section was withdrawn, and Section 5, which provided for the introduction of the short liturgical service. such as was used in the M. E. Church, was, after considerable debate, defeated. The understanding is that those pastors who desire to em-

ploy the liturgy may do so.
The consideration of Section 6, relating to the order of services, was next considered, but be-fore the conference passed upon it, Bishop Payne was called upon for a report concerning his church history. He said: "In 1848 I was authorized by the General Conference to write the history of the A. M. E. Church, and I now have it completed. In searching for materials, in arranging, in sifting the chaff from the wheat, and putting all that is valuable in historic form,

forty years have been consumed." The Bishop further stated that the General Conference of 1856 had ordered that the book concern should publish the history when completed and that he should receive a royalty of 25 per cent. At his present advanced age, however, such royalty would be of little profit, and he therefore asked that the orders of the General Conference of 1856 be annulled and a different arrangement made. A committee consisting of J. T. Jenifer, M. E. Bryant, W. H. Hunter. A. M. Green and James H. Hubbard was appointed to consider the matter. A motion was adopted to send a fraternal delegate to the M. E. Conference in session in

New York, but the appointment was taken un-der consideration by the Bishop. The convention in the afternoon took up the ection of general officers, of which the some balf a dozen. In addition to the honor and salary which attach to these positions, they are considered somewhat in the light of stepping-stones to the bishopric. Nominations for the office of business manager of the Christian Recorder were first heard, but there proved little rivalry for the position, Dr. J. C. Embry, of Philadelphia, being elected almost unanimously. There were but a few scattering votes for other candidates. Dr. Embry has been the manager of the Book Concern at Philadelphia for a number of years. For the position of editor of the Recorder, Dr. B. F. Lee, of Philadelphia, was chosen on the first ballot, receiving 162 votes to 49 altogether for the rest of the candidates. Dr. Lee is one of the best-known ministers in the church. When the conference came to vote for the editor of the A. M. E. Review there was a lively competition between Dr. L. J. Coppen, of Philadelphia, and Prof. W. S. Scarborough, of Wilberforce University. On the third ballot, however, Dr. Coppen was elected, receiving 136 votes, Prof. Scarborough's vote having dropped to 40. After the election of Dr. Coppen, was appropried the the election of Dr. Coppen was announced, the

conference adjourned.

The conference devoted its evening session to consideration of the work of the Women's Mite Missionary Society. One of the features of the exercises was the excellent music. Bishop Campbell presided, and made the opening ad-dress. He referred to the importance of women's work, although for the first sixty years of its history the A. M. E. Church had been unable to support a single foreign missionary. He said that the reason of this was that the women had never been called into service, but as soon as the men learned that they could not get along without "the rib" they did better. Addresses were delivered by Bish-op-elect Tanner, Dr. J. M. Townsend, Mr. Trent, of Chicago, and others. After the addresses a local branch of the society was established with a promising membership. The newly-established Southern Christian Recorder, now published by Bishop Turner of Atlanta, Ga., will have its first general editor balloted for to-day. There are several persons spoken of for this position, Three of them are Prof. H. T. Johnson, president of the West Tennessee College. Ray. R. F. Hurley, of Louisiana, and Rev. J. E. Hayne, of Charleston,

Fatal Accident to a Machinist. Rollo Franklin, a machinist who until recently resided at 178 Morris street, in this city, was killed at Petersburg, Ind., yesterday, in Coleman's heading factory by a pully falling on him. He was engaged in putting in some new machinery. His remains were brought to this city by undertaker Kregelo, where they will be kept until to day before being sent to Anderson, to which town he removed but a few

days ago. Franklin was a young man and un-

married. Depew's Level Head.

George William Curtis has suffered the statement to be drawn from him that be thinks Judge Gresham would be the strongest candidate who could be nominated, whereupon Chauncey M. Depew observes that inasmuch as Mr. Curtis declares he will vote for Cleveland, no matter who the Republicans nominate, that gentleman will not be consulted in the selection

PLACING FAITH IN FIGURES

Statisticians Who Search for Facts Regarding Labor and Its Conditions.

Papers Submitted at Their National Convention-Suggestions from Mr. Atkinson Causing Lively Comment Are Referred.

The sixth annual convention of State Statisti cians began yesterday in the room occupied by the Bureau of Statistics at the Capitol. There were representatives present from twelve States-Prof. Albert S. Bolles, of Pennsylvania; Oscar Kochetzky, of Missouri; James Bishop, Trenton, New Jersey; F. A. Flower, Wisconsin; F. H. Betten, Kansas; S. M. Hotchkies, Connecticut; S. W. Mathews, Maine; John Lamb, Minnesota; E. R. Hutchens, Iowa; C. J. Driscoll, Colorado; J. B. Bowditch, Rhode Island; Prof. E. W. Bevis, of Vanderbilt University, Tennessee; Charles E. Barnes, Michigan; H. C. Moore and Henry Claymeir, factory inspectors, of Wisconsin; A. D. Fassett and George Gassett, of Ohio, and William A. Peelle, jr., of Indiana. It was expected that Hon. Carroll D. Wright, chief of the National Bureau of Statistics would be present, but a telegram was received during the day announcing that it would be impossible him to be present. T. V. Powderly, master workman of the Kuights of Labor, had also promised to be in attendance, but he is not here and nothing has been heard from him up to this

In Colonel Wright's absence the convention was presided over by Mr. Frank A. Flower, the vice-president. He said in calling the delegates present to order that all regretted the absence of the president, Mr. Wright, as he was a man so well informed on the subjects which would come before the meeting, as well as so gentlemanly and courteous in his intercourse with all, that it was a great loss to be without him. He spoke of the great pleasure he had had in attending previous meetings, as well as the profit it had been to him. He thought that the importance of the work in which they were engaged was growing, and that the public was becoming aware of its usefulness. He congratulated the members on the honesty and impartiality with which statistical work had been done, and spoke at some length on the purposes and uses to which it had been put. Students of statistics wanted to be able to show why wages were lower in one State than in another, and be able to give facts and figures relative to production, so that economists and thoughtful men could form correct judgments in all matters where the interests of labor and capital were at stake.

After Mr. Flower's speech was concluded the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. On reassembling the following officers

President, Carroll D. Wright; vice-president, Frank A. Flower; secretary and treasurer, E. R. Hutchins. It was also decided to hold the

next meeting in Denver, Col. The Secretary then read a letter from President Wright, calling attention to the following points: 1, the importance of collecting information about mortgages and other records of indebtedness; 2, to certain suggestions of Hon. Edward Atkinson which were of interest to the bureaus, viz.: (1) cost of production; (2) efficiency of labor; (13) distribution of the products of labor. President Wright's letter provoked considerable discussion, especially on the points suggested by Mr. Atkinson. After this discussion an interesting paper by Mr. Atkinson, which had been sent to the secretary, was read. It was a somewhat lengthy, but very interesting, document. The suggestive points in it were, first, that if the right measures are taken by an agreement of the bureaus of labor statistics to work on a given line under uniform conditions in almost every State in which a bureau of labor statistics has been established. typical establishments may be found which, after being in operation for a long term of years, have become bankrupt. Mr. Atkinson suggested that a common form should be adopted by which the chief of each State bureau might compile a set of tables in a given way, from which a law of wages and profits might be fairly deduced. He suggested a number of questions. Among them were the following: May not the occupations of wage earners be classified under a very few heads in which the rates at a given period will be substantially the same in each class? May not a sufficient number of classes be investigated in the manner heretofore proposed to the end that the result or conclusion of the investi-gation of the specific factories may serve as a guide or check upon the miscellaneous statistics covering large numbers of persons? May it no be possible for the chiefs of bureaus assembled in convention to agree or perhaps to appoint a committee to lay out the share of the work which each one shall undertake, and to make arrangements for the general comparison of the results or conclusions of each separate State! May not the purchasing power of each dollar of wages be substantially established by a comparison of the prices of certain necessities of life which form the common consumption of the

working class of people in given occupations?
This paper created a great deal of comment and discussion among the members of the convention. It was referred to a committee, consisting of Mesers. Bolles, Fassett and Bishop, who will report during the session on the sug-

Following Mr. Atkinson's paper the secretary read a brief one by Professor Folwell upon the needs of a national office and officer to combine the various national statistical bureaus in one. This applies only to national work. The author

This applies only to national work. The author paid a tribute of praise to the various State bureaus and credited them with great value.

A paper on the "Practical Aspects of the Labor Question" followed this one. It was written by Mr. Lamb, the chief of the statistical bureau of Minnesota, and was followed by one on "The Bread Line," by Mr. Simpelaar, of Wisconsin. It was a setting forth of the effects of labor-saving machinery on wages. He illustrated the benefit of such machinery by the social and financial condition of Milwaukee, as shown in the homes of wage-working people of that city. The paper provoked a long and wide-spread discussion, principally on the relation of wages to the cost of living, and the effect of factories upon communities. Mr. Lamb gave a description of the strike among the sewing girls at Minneapolis.

The paper of Bert Stewart, of Illinois, was read by the secretary. The writer of it took strong ground against personal interviews and against publishing the views of workingmen, which he regarded as comparatively worthless. The commissioners discussed the paper very freely, cutting into it without exception. The views of workingmen were thought by these to be the best features of all their reports and the one most sought after. Mr. Stewart said that record evidence was the only reliable source

from which to obtain statistics. The vote by which Denver was named as the place of next meeting was reconsidered and Hartford, Conn., was selected. A roll call of States was made and responses were given as to the lines of work that are being prosecuted by

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That in the opinion of the members of State Commissioners of Statistics, assembled in Indianapolis May 22, 1888, the net nortgage indebt-edness of the country should be included in the scope of the next national census investigation, including also judgments to secure which real estate has been attached.

The session will continue to-day and to-mormorrow. The convention has accepted an invitation from Mr. Peelle to visit the various industrial concerns of the town, and the morning will be spent in that way. The regular meetings will not be resumed until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Papers will then be read by Profs. James H. Smart and Arthur B. Woodford. It is expected that Mr. Powderly will yet be in attendance at the meeting, as he has promised so come or send a paper to be read. The paper not having come, it is expected that he will yet be here for a short time.

The Myers Contempt Case. COLUMBUS, O., May 22.—The Supreme Court this morning granted a motion for leave to file a petition in error to the Franklin County Common Pleas, in the case of Allen O. Myers, sentenced to three months' imprisonment by Judge Pug out of an article which he wrote during the progress of the tally-sheet forgery cases.

The court refused to grant a motion for leave

to file a petition in error to the Circuit Court of

Portage county in the case of Blinky Mor-

gan, the Ravenna murderer, sentenced to be

themselves in the towns. It even appears that they are ignorant of the existence of hats, since they never cover the head. These wretched persons hire themselves out as beasts of burden to whomsoever desires to lease them. The wages are \$4 per month. The obligation of the Indian draught animal is to fetch and carry on his back the load committed to him, whatever may be the distance. Still more, they are sub-ronted without the right of receiving any excess of payment. As the pour Indian is never able to discharge the debt which he has incurred, through the amount of \$25 usually advanced to him, he is always a serf. If he dies his children must work out his obligation. Many hasiendados of tobaccourse sub-rentance of these Indians. tobacco are sub-renters of these Indiana.

NORTH AMERICAN TURNERBUND.

A Warm and Excited Discussion Ends in a Strong Declaration Against Anarchy.

CHICAGO, May 22. - The North American Turnerbund decided, this afternoon, that it is not anarchistic, and has nothing to do with any anarchistic ideas. The question came up in the shape of a direct repudiation of anarchistic ideas in view of the impression caused by the conduct of certain members and societies that the anarchistic element was in control. The repudiation was direct and emphatic. The vote on it stood 379 against 208. But even the minority does not consist of Anarchists. Most of those who voted in the negative did so because they did not want to repudiate a charge not directly made, some because they had been personal friends of the Anarchists who were executed, and many because of their horror of the death penalty. It was a signal victory for the anti-Anarchist element, but the occurrence came about in such a way as to emphasize the radical position that the society occupies on social questions.

The morning session of the convention was spent in discussing the Teachers' Seminary at Milwankee, which has been under the control of the Milwaukee society. It was decided to enlarge and improve the seminary and to place it under the control of the national executive board. The board was instructed to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the seminary and submit it to the next convention, in 1890. The celebrated Green Bay affair, involving the attitude of Turners towards the Anarchists and anarchy, came up in the atternoon, when the report of the committee on national organization was submitted to the convention. The Green Bay Turnversin, a few months ago, had issued a circular demanding that all who sympathized with the Chicago Anarchists be expelled, and threatening to withdraw if the demand was refused. On this matter the report recommended a reprimand to the Green Bay Turnverein. The reprimand was upon the technical ground of violation of the Turners' constitution by such a mode of procedure as their circular and its threats of secession. The committee, in this connection, submitted a platform of principles setting forth that the convention of the North American Turnerbund is in accord with all just demands for the amelioration of the social condition of the working people, and is re-solved to employ its entire strength to fix proper boundaries to the oppression by monopoly which is constantly getting more in-tolerable. The resolution added that "in a republic all necessary reforms must be brought about in a peaceable and legal way. All appeals to brute force, incitement or attempts to cause riots, and to violent self-help, such as were made in recent times on the free soil of the Republic, are condemned most emphatically as

There were a number of other planks reitersting the well-known ideas of the Turners in opposition to Prohibitionists and Know-nothings. The committee recommended to leave the executive board for another two years at St. Louis. For the next convention it proposed the cities of New York, Pittsburg and San

A spirited fight began the moment the reading of the report was ended. G. Kuestermann, representing the Green Bay Turnverein, declared their circular was necessary because of the action of the executive board in allowing the public, at a critical time, to identify the Turners with anarchy.

Turner Maver, of Kansas, moved to expel the Green Bay Turnversin, and was seconded by Robert Reitzel, of Detroit. Karl Blum, of the Chicago Aurora Turnverein August Spies's society), went into a persona

eulogy of Spies, until he was called to order. At this point Mayor Wallber, of Milwaukee, moved an amendment to that section of the report declaring against the use of violence. He wished to make it stronger by "repelling with indignation the reproach that we are open to anarchistic ideas," and announcing that "we shall always stand up for law and order." Then the discussion became excited. Editor Boppe, of the Turners' national organ, shouted that even anarchism must be allowed a free ex-

pression in a republic. A Chicago delegate demanded that the word "criminal," in the committee's report, be stricken out. John Gloy vehemently urged that the anarchism idea was largely a scare-crow of the capitalists, and that it was unnecessary to repu-

Max Stern, of Chicago, maintained that the Anarchists were not hanged because they held certain ideas, but because they incited to murder, and that murder was committed.

Detmer, of Ohio, yelled: "What is anarchism? Does it mean anything in this country but the labor movement?"

Cries of "shame" and hisses greeted the interruption, and after calmer speeches by Wallber and others, the amendment was adopted—379 to to 208. The recommendations of the committee, as a whole, were then adapted by a viva voce vote, only about a dozen voices being heard in

At the night session New York was chosen as the place for holding the next convention. The New York district was ordered to re-install the representative of the Social Democratic Turnverin, thus overruling the expulsion of that society from the Turners.

HARRISON AND TECUMSEH. Famous Meeting Between These Two

Great Warriors at Tippecanoe. R. N. H. (Hudson), writing to the Terre Haute Gazette, has the following interesting account concerning a meeting between Gen. W. H. Harrison and Tecumseh, thus correcting a mistake of history as it is generally accepted: "I notice in your issue of last evening an arti-

ele giving the programme of the street pageant which is to take place at Cincinnati, July 4, in which it is said that one of the spectacular pictures will be 'The famous interview between Gen. W. H. Harrison and The Prophet, the brother of the celebrated Indian chief, Tecumseh, at the Wea prairie, near Vincennes.' I have no doubt this will be a splendid picture, delightful to look upon, and altogether worthy the artistic reputation of the the Queen City, but historically it will be a huge blunder.

"The 'famous interview' referred to did not take place between the General and 'the Prophet,' but between Harrison and Tecumseh him-self. It did not take place on the 'Wea Prairie, near Vincennes,' but at Vincennes, about one hundred miles south of the Wea prairie.

"The only interview General Harrison ever had with 'The Prophet, the brother of Tecumseh,' was at the battle of Tippecanoe, where the Prophet commanded the savage forces and where he failed to turn the white man's powder into ashes, as he promised his warriors he would do. If the Cincinnati artist will thus correct history and take for the tableau the following moment in that celebrated interview he will have an incident worthy his pencil and brush. "In arranging seats for this interview, near General Harrison's residence at Vincennes, it was discovered that none had been reserved for Tecumseh and his followers. The General at once discovered this omission, and turning to the great Shawnee chief, said: 'The Great. Father will soon provide ceats for all.' Te-comset seemed to regard the neglect as a per-sonal affront, and straightening himself to his full height, threw his blanket from his shoulders to the ground and exclaimed: 'The sun is my father, the earth is my mother; she gives me nourishment and I will repose on her bosom.'
Thus saying, he threw himself upon the blanket

and remained there. This incident ought to be carefully remembered by Cincinnatians, for Tecumseh was an 'Ohio man,' born somewhere in the woods near

THE GOLDEN SPIKE.

How It Happened that So Many Mementoes Are Made from It. Oakland (Cal.) Tribune.

The golden spike that united the Union and the Central Pacific railroads, and connected New York and San Francisco by rail, has been im-mortalized in song, story and picture until it has become a part of the history of this country, largely in debt, the sessions were changed from gearly to biennial, but the present state of the treatment of business to be transacted led many members to believe that the emergency had passed and that a change alk to annual communications was a necessity.

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Jan. K. Kimball presented a memorial on the least of the late steward and tyler, William M.

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ong. They are engraved with the fact that the metal was part of the "golden spike" that joined the two roads, and giving the date of the completion of the road, May 10, 1869, and the name of the owner. These are looked upon as apurious charms, but they are genuine, and to ex-

is comparatively unknown.

The Central Pacific railroad new owns the track that runs to the city of Oguen, but as an actual fact it never built this road. For months the Central and Union Pacific railroads had been racing, one eastward and the other westward, the Union Pacific aiming to get over the Sierras and the Central aiming to get the best pass over those mountains into Nevada and beyond. At that time it was the intention of the Union Pacific to have an entrance into San Francisco, and the Central Pacific was trying to get as far east as possible before making a connection. During the first part of the year 1869 and the latter part of 1868 each road had its graders working night and day. They met in the neighworking night and day. They met in the neighborhood of Promontory and passed each other, one set grading to the eastward and the other to the westward within a few hundred feet of one another. Each road had graded many miles beyond their first meeting place when the tracks were laid to Promontory, fifty-three miles west of Ogden. Then they paused and thought over the matter, and negotiations were made by which the Cental Pacific railroad purchased the track into Ogden and grading ceased. Like imtrack into Ogden and grading ceased. Like im-mense mounds the abandoned grades lay along the shore of the great Salt lake to bear witness to the struggles between two great

But to return to the golden spike. At Promontory the spike was driven, and with much ceremony and pomp was the affair celebrated. The spike was made of gold—pure gold—and on the tip of it was a large lump of rough gold. This was broken off. Leland Stanford drove the spike, which was afterward carefully drawn and preserved, and an iron one substituted. It was from this rough lump of gold, cast with the spike, that the little watch-charms are made.

A Banished Archbishop. CHICAGO, May 22.—Archbishop Andrea Vigil, Roman Catholic primate of Guatemala, who was banished from his country on three hours' notice, by the government, arrived in Chicago this morning from San Francisco, en-route to Europe. He will continue his journey east to-morrow. The Archbishop's offense was a protest against the government's action in intro-ducing into the schools a text-book which he held to be impious. He takes his banishment calmly, and declines to discuss the matter, except to state the tacts as a matter of informa-

Excursion Tickets to St. Louis and Return-The "Bee-line" will sell excursion tickets to St. Jouis and return on June 2, 3 and 4, at the low rate of \$5.30, on account of the sixteenth national Democratic convention. The Bee-line has been selected by the Hen-dricks Club going to and from St. Louis, it be-ing the most popular line and offering the best For detailed information call on W. M. Hickin, ticket agent, 138} South Illinois street, or

D. C. Drake, ticket agent, No. 2 Bates House. T. C. PECK, Passenger Agent. Advice to Mo thers. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It reheves the little sufferer at once, it produes nat-ural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether

"Ladies' Patent Leather Ties" Now in stock; also, elegant styles in kid, with or without patent leather tips, just received. C. FRIEDGEN, 21 N. Pennsylvania st.

arising from teething or other causes. Twenty

five cents a bottle

SWIFTER than fire is the progress of a cough. Fight it from the start with Hale's Honey of Horebound and Tar. All diseases of the throat and lungs are controllable by this wonderful counter-irritant. Be in time. Don't suffer the disease to make a dangerous headway. Sold by Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

Cleansed, Purified and Beautified

by Cuticura Remedies.

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a virulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with almost incredible rapidity, until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blotched and malicious. We had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finally we were advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The effect was simply marvelous. In three or four weeks effect was simply marvelous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion your valuable remedies saved his life, and to-day he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the dis-ease having ever occurred.

GEO. B. SMITH, Attorney at law and ex-Prosecuting Attorney. Reference: J. G. Weist, Druggist, Ashland, O.

CLEAR SKIN, PURE BLOOD. No mother who loves her children, who takes pride in their beauty, purity and health, and in bestowing upon them a child's greatest inheritance—a skin with-out a biemish, and a body nourished by pure blood— should fail to make trial of the Cuticura Remedies.

I have seen the CUTICURA REMEDIES used for milk I have seen the CUTICURA REMEDIES used for milk crust by a visitor in my house, and can testify that the cure was speedy and permanent. I have also used them myself, for eruptions of the skin on my little child, with satisfactory results in every respect. The skin was broken out and began to assume ugly proportions. I have also heard my neighbors speak of the Cuticura Remedies in the highest terms.

E. P. BEAR, Churchville, Augusta Co., Va.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Medicated Scap.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES! Aching Sides and Back, Hip. Kidney and Uterine Pains, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Sharp and Shooting Pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.

The first and only pain-killing plaster. 25 cents.

This company will furnish gas for domestic purposes thirty per cent. less than schedule rates. Application for service will meet with prompt attention at the office of the company, 68 East Market street.

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Of Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rhoum or any affection caused by impure blood, is sufficient to convince anyone of the superior and peculiar curative powers of this medicine. The following statement is

"My daughter Mary was afflicted with scrofulous sore neck from the time she was 22 months old till she became 6 years of age. Lumps formed in her neck, causing great annoyance, and two of them, after growing to the size of a pigeon's egg, broke and discharged. One became a running sore for more than three years. We thought we would give Hood's Sersaparilla a thorough trial. We began with it in January, and in a few months, after she had taken five bottles, all suppuration had ceased. We then waited three months, when, as a new lump was beginning to form, we again gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla. After she had taken less than two bottles the lump and all indications of scrofuls had entirely disappeared, and now she seems to be a healthy child." J. S. CARLYLE Nauright, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

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Night Prices 10c, 20c, 30c Matinee Prices......10c and 20c

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For the benefit of Colonel Link Camp, No. 13, Sons of Veterans, under the management of Fred B. Wigle.

Thrilling War Scenes and Grand Tableaux.

Admission, 15, 25 and 50 cents. No extra barge for reserved seats.

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One Price to All! A CHANCE OF A LIFE-TIME DON'T MISS IT! DON'T MISS IT! Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Bring the Children to see the Wonder.

INDIANAPOLIS ART ASSOCIATION. FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBIT. PAINTINGS by the FIRST AMERICAN PAINTERS 31 South Meridian St.

Begins May 9; closes May 30. Admission, 25e. Open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. BASE - BALL PARK

LEAGUE GAMES. TO-DAY—Last game on the home grounds until June 25. Game called at 3 o'clock. General admission, 50c; pavilion, 75c; box seats, \$1.

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Tickets for the fashion boxes and pavilien seld at Kankakee ticket office, corner Washington and Me-

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The Sun, of England. McGILLIARD & DARK, Gen. Ins. Agta., 64 E. Market

Indiana Insurance Company, Indianapolis.
Citizens' Insurance Company, Evansville, Ind.
Farragut Fire Insurance Company, New York.
German Fire Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
People's Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa. SUDLOW & MARSH, Managers. 901g E. Market st., for Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York. Sheppard Homans's plan of pure life insurance, unmixed with banking, a specialty.

SWAIN, D. F., General Agent......60 East Market Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., Milwaukes. Assets Jan. 1, 1888, \$28,858,618.90. SHIDELER, D. B., Manager, 3 and 4 Blackford Bl'k.
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GRAND HOTEL INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Passenger elevator and all modern convenience Leading Hotel of the city, and strictly first-class Rates, \$2.50, \$5 and \$3.50 per day, the latter price including bath. GEO. F. PFINGST, Propriete